#### TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S REPLY TO THE ANDRASST CIRCU-LAR-THE MAIN POINT OF THE REPORM PROJECT ADOPTED AND TO BE EXECUTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6, 1876.
The Porte to-day despatched to its Ambassadors at the courts of the six guaranteeing Powers a reply to

Count Andrassy's note. THE MAIN POINTS OF THE REPORM PROJECT TO BE PUT IN PORCE.

The reply announces that in consequence of nego tlations with the Ambassadors of the three northern Powers the Porte has resolved to apply in the insurgent districts five leading points of Andrassy's scheme mely, the establishment of religious liberty; the modification of the system of collecting tithes; the granting of facilities to agriculturists; the application of a portion of the revenues of the insurgent provinces to local improvements, and the appointment of a mixed commission of Mussulmans and Christians to watch

WARLIER MOVEMENTS IN ROUMANIA AND BUL-

GARIA. LONDON, Feb. 7, 1876. A special despatch from Vienna to the Standard says the news of warlike preparations in Roumania excites uneasiness. It is said Prince Charles wishes to re nounce allegiance to Turkey. The Roumanian army has 140 pieces of artillery and 100,000 Chassepot rifles

THE PROVINCIAL JUSTIFICATION. The Tagespresse reports that Roumania has complained to the European Powers that the Turkish camp at Widdin is a permanent menace, compelling her to maintain large forces in order to preserve her dignity

RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN BULGARIA. The journals of Pesth complain that Russia is fomenting insurrection in Bulgaria, and asserts that a Russian officer on furlough commands one of the rebel bands in

#### SPAIN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LOYALIST SUCCESSES IN THE FIELD-NO ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN THE CROWN AND THE CABLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 6, 1876. An official despatch dated Durango, February 5, reports that General Quesada has occupied that city. meeting with no resistance.

General Loma has arrived at Guernica The Carlists have retreated toward Azpeitia and

General Martinez Campos is fortifying his positions at Daucharinea, where he has seized a Carlist cartridge NO TRUCE WITH DON CARLOS.

Rumors which have prevailed of a convenio between Den Carlos and Alfonso are entirely unfounded.

#### FRANCE.

MADICAL REFORMERS MAKING READY FOR THE ELECTIONS.

Paris, Feb. 6, 1876. Louis Blanc has announced his intention of contest 'ng the elections for the Chamber of Deputies in the Fifth and Thirteenth arrondissements of Paris.

Victor Hugo has declined an invitation from the irreconcilable radicals to contest the Ninth arrond; sement against ex-President Thiers.

#### BELGIUM.

SEVENTY CORPSES RECOVERED FROM THE JABIN COLLIEBY.

St. ETIENNE, Feb. 6, 1876. So far seventy corpses have been recovered from the

Jabin colliery. The earth is constantly falling in and the search for the living and dead proceeds slowly under circumstances of great danger.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1876. The Princess of Wales arrived at Dover to-day from Denmark via Calais.

THE NATIONAL RELATIONS TO CHINA. The London Observer says it has reason to believe, in view of the unsettled state of political affairs, the British government intends to strengthen its naval

## PARAGUAY.

PRESIDENT GRANT TO ARBITRATE THE DIFFI-CULTY OF THE REPUBLIC WITH THE ARGEN-

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 2, }

The Argentine and Brazilian delegates will cease to hold authority over Paraguay in five months. The dispute in regard to territory between Paraguay and the Argentine States has been submitted to President Grant for arbitration.

## EGYPT.

THE SALE OF THE RAILWAYS TO ENGLAND SAID TO BE COMPLETED.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1876. A telegram to the Standard from Rome says there is reason to believe that the terms of the treaty for the have been settled, and it is said the contract will be signed next week.

## LEDOCHOWSKI.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1876. The Standard's Vienna despatch states that Cardinal Ledochowski will remain some time at his brother's castle in Moravia.

The Polish members of the Austrian Reichsrath will send a delegation to visit the Cardinal.

SUSPENSION AT THE MINES.

GIXTY THOUSAND WOREMEN OUT OF EMPLOY FOR FIVE WEEKS. SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 6, 1876.

To-morrow morning the five weeks' suspension of labor at the mines, ordered by the combined companies at their recent meeting in New York, takes effect throughout the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, throwing 60,000 men and boys out of employment. THE OUTLOOK

a not regarded very seriously in this region, as the short season of rest is expected to be followed by one of unusual activity. It is expected that the suspension will have the effect of clearing the overcrowded coal yards at tide water and making room for There is a large number of the poor class who will certainly be pinched by the five weeks of enforced idleness upon which they enter to morrow, but no serious consequences are apprehended.

## LANDIS DISCHARGED.

Burnggrox, N. J., Feb. 6, 1876. Charles K. Landis was discharged and went home this morning at eleven o'clock.

THE OPERA HOUSE CATASTROPHE.

PAVORABLE REPORT OF THE INJURED-THEORY CONCERNING ITS ORIGIN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6, 1876. Information to-night from those who were injured at Robinson's Opera House yesterday is favorable. Mr. Henry Kessier, reported dead, is still living and will recover. Considerable prominence is given to a report that the slarm was started by pickpockets, who in-tended to profit by the stampede; but this story is generally descredited.

# THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Bosros, Mass., Feb. 6, 1876. Bethany church, at Montpelier, Vt., unanimously declines the invitation to send delegates to the Advisory Council of Plymouth church.

CHURCHES VOTING TO SEND DELEGATES.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1876. The First Parish Congregational church of Dover, R. H., and Elliot Congregational church of Lawrence, Mars., have voted to send delegates to the Pivrsouth Church Advisory Council

# WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Reform Movement Among Southern Republicans.

A Plot to Suppress the Whiskey Trials and Secretary Bristow.

### SENATOR CONKLING'S CANDIDATURE

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1876. THE REFORM MOVEMENT AMONG THE SOUTH-ERN BEPUBLICANS-EFFORTS IN MISSISSIPPI,

SOUTH CAROLINA AND ALABAMA. The reform movement among the Southern republicans spreads and gathers strength rapidly. It began in Mississippi last summer and resulted in the defeat of Governor Ames' plot to make himself United States Senator and the election of an honest Legislature; and Mississippi republicans now say that their party, having defeated Ames, can shake off him and his corrupt adherents and reorganize on an honest footing, with the probability of getting the support of a large part of the white people and of a fair share of the colored voters as well. The reorganization will be made under

the leadership of Senator Alcorn.

Governor Chamberlain followed in South Carolina and is known to be encouraged and strengthened by the sympathy his letter to Senator Morton has drawn toward him from the largest and best part of the Northern republican press. And now the honest republicans of Alabama are breaking ground for reform and in opposition to the misrule and corruption which, under the management of Senator Spencer, has caused the defeat of the party there. On the 29th of December the State Executive Committee met and determine to increase the number of the committee. The new committee met on the 2d inst, and consisted of twentytwo members. On meeting the members compared notes as to the condition of the party and it was discovered that Senator Spencer had sent orders to his adherents to oppose any reorganization and to bolt if they were overruled. Accordingly, when ex-Governor Smith was, chosen charman of the committee by a vote of 15 to 7, Charles Mayer, Spencer's fugleman, did bolt from the committee and set up a separate and bolting organization, taking with him six other members. The committee, having still fifteen members, was not disturbed. It held a harmonious meeting and decided to hold a State Convention on the 16th of May for the election of delegates to Cincinnati. The Spencer bolters meantime held a secret meeting by themselves and determined to call a convention on the

24th of May. In determining on this bolt from the regular party rganization it is said here that Senator Spencer took counsel with Senators Logan, Patterson, West and others, and then gave orders to his man Mayer to refuse to remain in the committee if he found he could not control it in Spencer's interest.

The seven Spencer bolters represent the corrupt elements of the republican party in Alabama and many of the federal office-holders who are Spencer's appointees. The regular committee represent the honest republicans of the State, and have among them and on their side such men as Judge Saffold, ex-Congressman Buckley, ex-Governor Smith, Judge Rice, Mr. Cadle, men of character and thorough honesty. It is understood that a committee consisting of four or five such men is on its way here to appeal to the administration for its countenence and help in ousting Senator Spencer from the control he has long exercised over the party.

This is the third time that Spencer has tried the rule or ruin policy on the republican party in Alabama, with the help of such men as Hinds, Sheets and other of equally poor character. It is not impossible that the matter will be brought before the Cabinet, as the committee, who are on their way here, will probably ask the removal of a number of Spencer's appointees in the State and the appointment in their places of better men.

HOW MR. DAVIS' LETTER WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON-ANOTHER FIREBRAND.

The letter of Mr. Jefferson Davis on amnesty is re garded here by conservative men, of both parties, as mother and very needless firebrand flung into the political field. It is pointed out that he deuies the authority of Congress to grant amnesty or remove disabilities under the constitution, and thus seems to ignore the fourteenth amendment, and his talk about the "wrongs" which, in his opinion, the Southern people have "forgiven," and his boast that he refus for a pardon, are thought to be in very bad taste; as also his charge that the North inflicted greater "barhis hands.

The letter, people say, is simply calculated to revive animosities which ought to rest, and shows that Mr. Davis is still a soured and impracticable person, who has not even the tact to remain silent. It is thought that the letter will arouse a good deal of bitter feeling in the North, for men say Mr. Davis writes as though the rebellion was right and the defenders of the Union were in the wrong and ought to humble themselve and ask par-ion. Sensible democrats, Southern men sale of the Egyptian railways to an English company | as well as Northern men, say they regret the letter, and think it was entirely uncalled for

# FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1876. CONKLING AS A CANDIDATE-HIS CHANCES OF BECOMING GRANT'S HEIR.

The Conkling candidacy attracts the greatest attention here, and there has been the utmost keenness of desire exhibited to know what foundation there is for nounced to Mr. Conkling his purpose not to be a candi

the statement that President Grant had definitely andate. It is now ascertained that the report had its squrce in the positive assertion of a judge of one of the United States courts closely identified with Mr. Conkling. This gentleman's reputation for caution and reliability gave authority to his statement, and it was naturally widely believed. Notwithstanding this high authority it has not been

implicitly accepted, and, as far as it is possible to judge, the position of the republican Senator from New York is as hereafter described. Mr. Conkling has been seeking to become General Grant's heir by completely subordinating himself to the policy of Grant until the latter should die out as a candidate, meanwhile waiting and not daring to do anything to aid or hasten the result. General Grant, however, has all along wrapped himself in taciturn mystery and left his friend ope and fear and wait on. If they had come to distinct understanding, and it had been agreed that Conkling should be a candidate and was strong enough to take the New York delegation to Cincinnati, still it is the best opinion here that Conkling would hand it over to Grant at any time the latter wanted it. There is no sound ground for the belief that they have even got so far as to make such an understanding Grant is an inexorable, silent man, and Conkling in waiting for him to bow himself out is likely to have a

#### tiresome time of it. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1870. EFFORTS OF THE POLITICIANS TO END THE WHISKEY TRIALS-AN INTRIGUE TO DRIVE SECRETARY BRISTOW FROM THE CARINET-A HINT TO THE PARTIES TURNING STATE'S EVI-

The most vigorous effort in the interest of certain parties connected with the whiskey frauds in the West yet put forth in any quarter is now being made in Washington. This movement had its origin with a number of politicians who, in their own persons or their friends, would, perhaps, be hurt by any further investigations. The attempt they are making has for its object nothing more nor less than taking from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in whom the conduct of these prosecutions nt is archably the last desperate effort on the

part of men interested in shielding some influential persons who are already under indictment and to prevent any further progress in uncarthing prominent actors in

The President has been urged by these men to step in and interfere and to insist that the conduct of the trials belongs properly to the Attorney General, and the differences which have, as a consequence, sprung up between the Attorney General and the Treasury De partment are such as a contest of this characte JEFF DAVIS' LETTER AT THE CAPITAL. and gravity would naturally occasion. The duty imposed upon him, but, as a matter of course, the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the explicit provisions of the law obliged him to retain charge of these writs and to direct their prosecution whether he personally should desire to retain control of them or not. The letter of the Attorney General t District Attorney Dyer, made public in St. Louis and hereto appended, is understood there, it seems to favor the policy which those politicians who are urging this change of jurisdiction have urged, and it excites much remark here. The politicians engaged in this intrigue urge that it is absolutely necessary, in order to prevent further scandal to the party and save some influential men already under indictment, but untried, to threaten the informers. They insist, therefore, that all who, being themselves guilty, have yet given testimony to the government, which been of value to the prosecution, shall be immediately sentenced and in such a way as to deter others from following their example. They insist, also, that so far as the government can control the prosecutions, these sentences shall be severe and promptly enforced.

This course would probably deter many from giving evidence, which hope of clemency for themselves would otherwise lead them to give, and those who urge this policy here boast that the Attorney General's letter means to enforce such a policy and is a warning to all who might shield themselves by acting as informers or State's evidence that they had better keep their mouths shut. The Attorney General's letter was first made public in the West, and the meaning given to it there is stated by the St. Louis Times, which says:-

If we are not mistaken in the construction of this letter and upon whose testimony the prosecution alone suc-ceeded in securing the conviction of those who did not. That is to say, it is there understood to be a threat against those by whose confessions the government has been enabled to detect and bring to justice the influential and important members of the Whiskey

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Jan. 26, 1876. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1876. Hon. D. P. Dyen, United States District Attorney, St.

Louis, Mo.:—

Str.—My attention has been called to a number of newspapers, stating that there would be no further prosecution against many guilty persons who confessed their crimes in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. I cannot believe this to be true; but as the assertion has been made that so many guilty persons are to remain unpunished I have forwarded a letter to each of these cities to inform each District Attorney of the fact.

each of these cities to inform each District Attorney of the fact.

I know that many rumors find credence in these times of excitement, and trust that your sound judgment will prevent any wrong, and anything that might look like favoring or protecting men who have defrauded the government. It is the repeatedly expressed wish of the President that no guity man should escape. I am not aware that any of the officials charged with the execution of the laws contemplate to favor or protect any of the accused, and even the appearance of such favorable treatment should be carefully avoided.

I write this as a matter of caution, for I am determined to have these prosecutions so conducted that, when they are ever, the honest judgment of the honest men of the country, which generally never fails to hit the right, will be that no one has been maliciously prosecuted; that no one has escaped through favoritism or partiality, and that no guity person who has either been convicted or who has confessed his guit was left unpunished. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,

This intrigue has for its object to drive the Secretary of the Treasury out of the Cabinet, and may succeed unless it is successfully resisted.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1876. THE TREATY WITH THE HAWAHAN ISLANDS-ITS COMMERCIAL AND STRATEGETICAL ADVAN-TAGES.

Representative Fernando Wood has prepared a report to accompany the bill, which will be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, to carry into effect the convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

After recounting the commercial advantages likely to accrue to the United States therefrom, the report procoods to show the military necessity of securing the favorable terms offered by the treaty. Admiral Porter claims that if the British government should secure the control of the islands the British navy could draw a line from British Columbia to Australia, completely held against our nation, and the Pacific States would be deagainst our nation, and the Pacific States would be defenceless. With the control which this treaty gives the United States the Pacific coast is impregnable, on account of the necessity of using heavy iron ships of war, which need coaling stations within easy reach, which need coaling stations within easy reach.

The Pacific coast according to the opinion of Admiral Porter, cannot be attacked successfully from British Columbia or Mexico, because in such a case we could are a favorable naval station for all nations.

General Scholield has written very decidedly on the ubject, and is favorable to the treaty. He says that he should consider it a serious misfortune to the United States for any other nation to obtain control of the islands. For these and other reasons, elaborately set forth in the report, the Committee of Ways and Means recommend the passage of the bill.

## LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS THREATENING THE IMPEACHMENT OF KELLOGG AND ANTOINE-A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE.

Naw OHLHANS, Feb. 6, 1876. The democratic caucus have actually placed the question of impeachment of Kellegg and Antoine into the hands of a special committee, who are gathering evi-dence in the matter. The principal point is malfeasance in office, including the subsidizing of the press. A already stated, that this purpose shall be pursued to extremes depends on the ability or willingness of Kellogg and Antoine to influence the Senate to concur in

THE HOUSE ELECTION BILL. The bringing of articles of impeachment by a bare ma-jority vote of the House will, de facto, suspend both functionaries, and the Speaker of the House would be-come acting Governor. The situation annoys Keilogg

THE RESULT
will probably be a conference between the two houses, looking toward the framing of an equitable bill and devoid of the objectionable features of the existing one.

# EVENING WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES WASHINGTON, Feb. 6-7:30 P. M. Probabilities.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer and generally cloudy weather will prevail, with rain areas. In the West Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and in the first district probably rain areas, gradually followed by cold northwesterly winds and rising barometer.

In the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, considerably colder, clear or partly cloudy weather and northwesterly winds, probably shifting to southeasterly in the last district.

In the lower lake region, Middle States and New England, falling barometer, westerly to southerly winds, warmer cloudy weather and rain areas, succeeded by partly cloudy weather, and in the first district rising barometer and cold northwesterly winds. The Mississippi River will continue falling at St. Louis and Cairo and nearly stationary at Memphis, and slowly rising at Helena and Vicksburg.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as dicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

## Views of a Relative of General Grant on General Grant's Renomination.

THOSE "EXIGENCIES" HAVE ARISEN.

Danger of Swapping Horses When Crossing a Stream.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1876. Colonel Thomas B. Swann, an ex-Confederate officer, who, like Longstreet, was so completely reconstructed that he went over to the republican party when he got within the Union lines, is a lawyer of considerable local fame in West Virginia, and resides in the town of Charleston, Kanawha county. He also enjoys the distinction of being a near connection of General Grant, his wife's mother, Mrs. Tompkins, being was the recipient of a visit from his Presidential relative, whose sojourn made a great sensation in the should not be confounded with ex-Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, visited Washington last week, returned the President's visit and, as may be inferred, was a welcome guest at the White House, where he made a lengthy stay.

The appointment of Jacob B. Blair as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory was one of the fruits of the Colonel's visit, and another is undoubtedly the following letter advocating the project of a third term for President Grant. The papers in the section where the Colonel lives say that no letter having equal significance as to the President's designs in relation to the third term has as yet appeared in print for the following reasons:-First, because Colonel Swann is a man of influence and ability and on intimate terms with the President; and secondly, because it follows upon the hees of an extended visit and frequent conferences between them. Blair and Swann have large atrol, in connection with the editor, of the West Virginia Journal, which paper is perhaps the most ultra-republican organ in the State; is edited by H. H. Atkinson, a prominent republican mentioned for a prominent place upon the State ticket, and is also the Postmaster at Charleston. The following is the letter:-

Postmaster at Charleston. The following is the letter:—
[From the West Virginia Journal, Feb. 2]
IT IS NOT SAPE TO SWAP HORSES CROSSING A STREAM—
AN OPEN LETTER FROM COLONEL T. B. SWANN.
MY DEAR ATKINSON—We approach a critical period in our national history. The contest is still being urged, with undetermined results in the public mind, whether State sovereignty shall rule America or nationality shall trumph. It has been withdrawn from the judgment of arms, and the party vanquished upon the field has appealed to the country with as much daring as they did to the sword. But the tact remains that we have not resched the end. A change of leaders now may involve disasters from which recovery may not be possible. Had the struggle lasted in the field would it be wise to change commanders every four years? It does last, so change commanders every four years? It does last, so far as settled results are involved, with this alarming far as settled results are involved, with this alarming difference, the disbanding of armies has thrown together the elements of strength at the North who advocate State sovereignty and those lately in arms against nationality. Their union makes the final results more alarming than when they were separated by war; their sympathies are a unit; they cannot overthrow the general government and make it subordinate to the States except by revolution, which they will provoke in the effort; they enter upon their work in 1876 with fairer prospects than in 1861 because a unit.

others, come back and the inheritance shall be after we have slain contralized government or

"Brothers, come back and the inheritance shall be ours, after we have slain contralized government or nationality."

For the national party the presence of a military Chief Magistrate is a continuing necessity. It will, take Grant a third term to bury the opposition to nationality and place the Republic upon a sond enduring basis, It the revolutionary party reach power after all that has transpired within the last fifteen years, after the argument of the sword, the press and the forum, their triumph will extend, the Confederacy from the Lakes to the Gulf. The protection of the national government withdrawn, the hostility of the States lately in robollong will drive liberal minded men, true to nationality, from their territory and renew once more the contest which must end as before in war.

Slavery was not the cause of the late war, but the developing agent. The true cause is found in the resolutions of 1798 and 1799. As long as the seminal life of that pernicious principle remains we will be exposed to revolutions. It is too aggressive upon the principle of self-preservation for nationality to endure without an effort to relieve itself from a cancer which must sup its life unless removed. We are still crossing the stream of angry passions. The Centennial year is a breastwork behind which the enemy has concealed his purpose. The command, "lie low," has passed along the lines; dislocated power is reunting its plans and strength. Again the nation is about to enter for the trial of its strength; with Grant it can win. The onemy fear him and he knows their weak points; if we swap horses now we have go down in the waves of passion. It will take Grant at hird term to bury the

the procession move on one more term until all the liv-ing have peace.

That part of the country watered by the streams that ing have peace.

That part of the country watered by the streams that flow through the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico holds the preponderance of political power in our future, and its interests are not entirely homogeneous with the interests of other sections. Our future Presidents, with rare exceptions, will be Western men, no matter which party is in power. We must select Western men of broad, pairiotic views, whose sympathies are not warped by sectional leedings. We know General Grant will maintain the national faith. The financial issues will require wisdom and firmness for years to come. They involve the difficult problems of labor and capital, so jealous in all ages and all countries of each other; they involve the public safety. With General Grant at the head of the government there is a sense of safety, which would be materially weakened with an untried man at the head of the government. We cannot see far chough into the future to make a change now.

The republicans of the North look at the third term from the standpoint of past prejudices; we of the South look at it from a standpoint of past prejudices; we of the South look at it from a standpoint of past prejudices; we also seems of the south look at it from a standpoint of present daracter would secure a large vote, which no other republican can got with a democratic President, the future of the South is a problem which we would rather not see solved until the country is more quiet, the results of the war more firmly fixed in the public mind. Our greatest need is another term of quiet and the man who will secure it.

Yours truly,

Charleston W. Va. January 28, 1878.

rill secure it.
Yours traffy.
Charleston, W. Va., January 28, 1876. The editor of the Journal comments upon the letter

as follows:—

We have only space to add at this time that Colonel T.

B. Swann is a man who is generally in advance of public sentiment. The republican party in this State has always hitherto come up to his ideas on measures of public policy. He is an original thinker, and is candid and housest in the expressions of his convictions. The above open letter speaks for itself, and it cannot be denied that in it important facts are advanced. While, perhaps, the country will not indorse it as a whole at this time, yet they cannot deny that many of the points mentioned in relation to the President are well taken. It will no doubt be fully discussed by the press generally as an important document, inasmuch as Colonel Swann is the first prominent ex-Confederate who has announced himself squarely in favor of a third term.

## NEW ORLEANS CROOKED.

PARTIES IMPLICATED PREPARING FOR THE SHOCK.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6, 1876.

It is reported on the best authority that certain parties here mixed up in crooked whiskey transaction have despatched an emissary to Mobile for the purpose, it is surmised, either to destroy certain records deposited there or to advise dealers who may have had business with the parties here of

to be pursued in the event of investigation there. The United States District Attorney has taken steps to guard against such a contingency by telegraph officials there to keep strict surveillance over the movements of the rectifiers and liquor dealers of that

## BOATING.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6, 1876. The Harvard freshmen reject Yalo's freshmen's challenge for a six-oared race.

## BRAZIL MARKETS.

Rto Januino, Feb. 4, 1876.

The coffee market is animathd; prices firm; good firsts
5,900 a 0,000 reis per ten kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 25.

At Santos the market is quiet; prices are maintained; no
changes; superior Santos, 5,900 a 6,000 reis per ten kilogrammes.

20 grammes. Rto Janemo, Feb. 5, 1876.
10 33 The coffse market has been animated, and closed firm at 5(980 and 5(980 reis per ten kilogrammes for good Brata. at Satis the market closed quiet and anchanged, the At Satis the market closed quiet and anchanged, the arises of residently being updated as

BABCOCK'S TRIAL

THE PRESIDENT TO BE A WITNESS IN PER-BON-AN EXPLANATION OF THE SUSPICIOUS TELEGRAMS.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6, 1876. Judge John K. Porter, of New York, counsel for General Babcock, and C. C. Sniffin, Assistant Secretary of President Grant, arrived to-day, and are quartered at the Lindell Hotel.

It is stated on authority of Judge Krum, that the President will come out here during the trial, and probably be a witness for the defence. The Times this orning gives the following, upon high authority, as the manner in which the defence expect to explain the letters and telegrams which passed between McDonald, Joyce and Babcock regarding certain visits to St. Louis of revenue agents to examine

EXPLANATION OF THE TELEGRAMS.

These despatches will be admitted by the defense as gonuine, and even the purpose of the despatches will be admitted, but it will be represented that both McDonaid and Joyce were held in the highest esteem as gentlemen and officials by all the Treasury officials and many dignitaries at Washington; that their superior officers regarded them as among the most honorable, trustworthy and efficient revenue officials in the service, as well as true and devoted friends of the auministration; that such confidence was reposed in them by their superiors in office as to induce General Babcock to receive them on terms of intimacy, and even consult them sometimes on important State matters; that they boasted of the powerful political influence they possessed in Missouri, and that they were constantly and earnestly working for the good of the administration, and were gradually and surely adding to the strength of that party in this State. Under such influences, it will be represented, General Babcock felt safe in complying with almost any request they made of him, being confident that to grant it was for the Good of PTIR PUBLIC SERVICE and the republican party; that he saw others, higher

any request they made of him, being confident that to grant it was for the GOOD OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE and the republican party; that he saw others, higher in position than himself, yield to the requests and gladly receive and adopt the advice of McDonald especially. Hence he honestly believed he was doing right in advancing any measure General McDonald advocated upon the explanation made by the latter. Under such influences, and honestly believing he was doing right, and giving proper advice to two of the most trustworthy officers of the government, who would use it with discretion and for the good of the service, the defence will represent that General Babcock did send certain telegrams of the character named, but will soutly deny, and offer evidence to prove that he never received a dollar from McDonald or Joyce, or Imagined that a whiskey ring existed. Testimony will also be introduced, of course, to sustain the relations of Babcock and McDonald as explained above.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES,

Titiens will charm the Brooklynites to-night. Carl Alves has a benefit concert at Steinway Hall on

Mile. Cora Adriana has been dancing into the affecons of the San Franciscans. The third concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic

Society takes place on Saturday evening The Adelaide Phillipps Italian Opera Company commence a short season at the Academy on the 14:h inst.
A testimonial concert has been tendered to Mrs. Lucas Thompson and will take place on Thursday next at Steinway Hall.

Miss Sophie Heilbron, the planist, before retiring from professional life, intends giving a concert for the benefit of her father.

A new theatre has been in process of construction for some time past in Paris. This building, which is of the greatest importance, as well from its dimensions as from its destination, occupies the corner of the Faubourg St. Denis and the Boulevard de la Chapelle, close to the Northern Railway station. The hall, of the same size as that of the Gaité Theatre, will admit more than 2,000 persons. The architecture will be in the modern style, and the structure all of stone and iron. It is not yet known what will be played at the new theatre, no director having yet been chosen.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

Their idle hour they tread the stage, Their idle hour they tread the stage, Obedient to the prompter's call, And there recite the well-conn'd page. As prelude to my lady's ball. Their lover meets approving glance, Their 'leading lady' wins bouquets, The low comedian's funny dance. Gains indiscriminating praise. Gains indiscriminating praise.
An idle hour, and yet, who knows,
One little lesson it may give
May teach more charity to those
Who only act that they may live.
Think how an actor has a heart.
Like other men, with hopes and fears,
And often plays a merry part
With laughfor wrung from inward tears.

Private theatricals have been given at the Château of ollambray (Aisne), the residence of the Baroness de Poilly. Three pieces were represented before a select circle invited there; two, the "Bal du Prisonnier" and "Drin-Drin," had been previously on the stage, while the third was a new operetta, the music by M. Planquette, a young composer of talent, and the original character of the work insured it a signal success. The libretto is amusing. Viscount de Kastabretelle, who affair ends, as is always the case, by her marrying him. The performers were the Baroness de Poilly, her two sons, Count and Viscount de Brigode and M. de Neu ville, brother of the clever author of "La Dernière Car-

## LITERARY CHAT.

Russia printed no less than 3.141 books in 1875. Mr. James Stothert's new book on French and Spanish painters is a poor piece of patchwork, with

andsome illustrations. A new notion in periodicals is the Daily Menu, which s furnished to the diners at London clubs, hotels and restaurants, with an epitome of the day's news, the opinions of the morning papers and the bill of fare, all

M. Le Play has written a two volume book on th "Constitution of England, Considered in Its Relations

The Russian government is about to print a fac-simil in photo-lithography of the famous Babylonian Codex, in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, which contains all of the latter prophets in the original Hebrew. An acute Frenchman has written a book entitled "Du unpublished details by M. d'Aurevilly.

Mr. St. George Mivart has a new book on contempo rary evolution in press, which discusses the relations of lesophical and scientific thought in these days to Christianity.

That very successful writer of English history, Mr. John R. Green, has a volume of essays in Macmillan' press, entitled "Stray Studies in Italy and England." Mr. John Ruskin invites all persons who have any re gard for him or his writings to sign a petition to Parliament to prevent railroads running across the lake

Mr. A. S. Packard's "Life Histories of Animals, Including Man," with 250 illustrations, is a book for students of comparative zoology, in the press of Henry Holt & Co.

The London Athenaum thinks that Mr. Swinburne's ow tragedy, "Erechtheus," is his masterpiece, being full of sustained strength and beauty. Sir Richard Steele's "The Lover and Other Miscelanies," selected and edited by J. E. Babson, is tu Lee

& Shepard's press.

J. B. Lippincott & Co, are early in the field with "Visitor's Guide to the Centennial Exhibition and Philadelphia," which will contain forty-eight pages and be sold for twenty-five cents.

Signor Savini, an Italian novelist, who produces every period in its first three volumes of the French Revolution from the appearance of Napoleon on the scene to

the battle of Waterloo. Sea and Land," is not a history, but a crude and hasty book of blunders. So says the London Athenous. Mr. W. O. Fogg, has written "Arabistan; or The Land

of the Arabian Nights," which is a pleasant book to read, although by no means free from errors. Mr. Charles D. Yonge, professor at Belfast, has written a new life of Marie Antoinette, soon to appear in

The poet Shelley has at last been translated into

A selection of the spiritual poems of the German Novaks, by George Macdonald, will shortly appear. Boccaccio's fifth centenary festival was celebrated at Certaido on the list of December in the midst of a pouring rais. The foundation of a monument in this lown of his birth was laid. The fifth poyel of the Rev. E. P. Ree will be a ro-

mance of the Revolutionary period; in fact, a kind of Centennial story of the west bank of the Hudson.

Mr. Tnomas Hughes reviews Mr. Charles Ingersoll's book, "Fears for Democracy," in the London academy. He tells Mr. Ingersell and those he represents that so long as they found their arguments on the disappear ance of slavery in America their "fears for democracy" will not be shared by any liberal on the further side of

#### OBITUARY.

MAJOR J. S. NEWTON.

Major J. S. Newton died at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday, in the sixty-fifth year of his ago. He served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, during which service he contracted a sickness which shattered his constitution. In the reboilion against the Union he rendered efficient service in the performance of such duties as his enfeebled health permitted. During the last five years he has been chiedy confined to his bed.

#### HENRY M. FLINT.

A telegram from Middletown, N. Y., under date of yesterday, reports as follows :- Henry M. Flint, General Superintendent of the New York and Oswego Midland Railway, who was injured in the accident on that road last Wednesday, when an engine and snow plough went through the Willoemock River Bridge, died at twenty minutes to nine o'clock this evening at Westfield. Delaware county. Out of nine persons he was the only one seriously burt, being scalede externally and internally by steam and having his skull fractured. Ho was an experienced and successful railroad manager and was the first to make the bankrupt Midland road pay expenses. He resided at Newburg, where he leaves a family. His age was about forty-five years.

#### FIRES

A alight fire occurred early yesterday morning in the apartments of C. Fitzgerald, on the second floor of the four story brick building No. 116 Wilnam street, caused by sparks from a stove. Damage trifling.

At a quarter-past eight yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the fifth floor of the five story brick building No. 499 Water street. The fire was under control in about three-quarters of an hour, but the firem did not succeed in totally extinguishing it for over two hours. The three lower floors, occupied by R. S. Place as a screw and belt manufactory, were damaged in stock and machinery to the extent of \$6,000. The stock and machinery to the extent of \$6,000. The stock and machinery of H. W. Ericks, eigar box manufacturer, occupying the fourth floor, were also damaged \$6,000; insured in the Franklin Insurance Company for \$3,000. The building, owned by R. S. Place, was damaged about \$4,000. Mr. Place could not give the amount of the insurance or the companies in which he was secured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

At half-past eight yesterday morning a fire broke out in a one story frame building in Seventieth street, near Eighth arenue, owned and occupied by Daniel Moore; damage \$50; insured. Cause, an overheated stovepipe set fire to a partition in No. 202 Alien street hat night and caused a damage of \$150.

At eight o'clock last night a fire occurred on the top floor of the three-story brick dwelling, No. 255 Pearl Street, occupied by Henry D. Mundoff, damage to stock, \$200; damage to building, which is owned by A. Nelson, \$200; fully insured. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. did not succeed in totally extinguishing it for over two

#### A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Mary Collett, of No. 34 Wooster street left her child bert, six months old, and her son Charles, two and a half years old, in her room yesterday afternoon. She was gone only two minutes, and on returning found the cradle in which the baby lay in a blaze. It was supposed that Charley accidentally set fire to Rob-ert's clothing. The child was burned almost to a crisp. Dr. Cook was immediately called in, and pro-nounced the injuries fatal.

#### SHOT HIMSELF IN THE STREET

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, on First street, near Grand street, Williamsburg, a man stopped on the sidewalk, and placing a pistol to his breast shot himself. As he iell, instead of running toward him the spectators screamed "Murder!" and two or three ran for the police. The ambulance was sent for and ran for the police. The ambulance was sent for and the man was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was found that the wound was fatal, having entered the region of the heart. The man told the surgeons in charge that he was a cigar maker, named Menzel Moodre, residing at No. 235 Second street, New York, where he had a family, consisting of a wife and two children, whom he had been unable to support, and disheartened at the hard times, and having no prospect of work, he had attempted to make away with himself. At a late hour last night he was allve, but sinking rapidly.

## DARING BURGLARY BY YOUTHS.

At three o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Gilroy alias Brady, aged seventeen years, with a companion of about the same age, forcibly entered the lager beer saloon of Jonas Barringer, No. 164 Fourth street, Willlamsburg, by breaking a large pane of glass in the front window. Private Watchman Shadbourne heard the crash and lay in wait for the thieves, and captured Gilroy, whom he took to the station house, three blocks away, with a box of cigars and an oil painting of George Washington. Gilroy's accomplice escaped.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. General William Mahone, of Virginia, arrived from Europe yesterday and is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. United States District Attorney Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel. Frederick Broughton, General Manager of the Great Westers

Railway of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

# DIED. BROWN.—On Sunday, February 6, 1876, STRPURN COOPER BROWN, son of the late Dr. H. Hicks Brown, of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter. [For Other Deaths See Seventh Fage.]

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# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LWAYS PRESH.—THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
A out to-day, contains Tony Pastor's great story, "The
Yankee Detective;" "Lottle and Victorina," "The Gipseg
and Baronet;" also Sensational and Love Sketches, "Snaps
for Our Girls, "Agreeable tirls," "Fashionable Chit Chast
for the Ladies;" Our Family Physician's Article in this
week's number treats of the nature and cure of "fever and
ague." Homsakeepers with flash in Kitchen Lores a receipt for
making "orange cake." In "Panny Contributors,"
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N. recent improvements in treatment. Pamphlet by A. Wilditanson, M. D., lete clinical physician in the medical department of the University of New York. Price 10 cents. Address 22 East 20th st. WANTED-FOR CASH, BOOKS IN ALL LAN guages. Address, with particulars, BOOKSELLBR box 101 Herald office.

Alexandre Dumas, père, has his rivai in fecundity in Signor Savini, an Italian novelist, who produces every month a fresh novel.

Michelet's "Histoire du XIX Siecle" covers the period in its first three volumes of the French Revolution from the appearance of Napoleon on the scene to he battle of Waterloo.

Mr. James Grant's latest book, "British Battles on the and Land." Is not a history, but a grade and hard features of littlesses of interiors and other selections of apocial and general information, will, in its issue for 1878, present other features of interiors.

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